

MAY troubles follow
you all yo'
days, an' always
get lost in the
smoke from yo'
ole pipe.



Make Joe's wish come true by filling
"yo' ole pipe" with VELVET, The
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FRANK E. HOWE, Editor and Pub.

Monday, April 26, 1915.

MAKING A GARDEN.

Several days ago The Banner print-
ed column of suggestions relative
to the preparation and planting a
garden. These suggestions were
drawn from many years experience
as an amateur gardener and appear
to have been read by a good many
people. At least The Banner has re-
ceived several requests to print an-
other article taking up other topics
having to do with gardening, and in
reply to this request offers the fol-
lowing.

Every garden ought to contain at
least a few hills of pole beans. They
are easier to grow than the bush var-
ieties and are much more convenient
for the woman of the house to gather
and use usually last that part of the
work to do. The old standard pole
bean is the Speckled Cranberry and
for general purposes it has never
been excelled though many people
prefer Limas. The Limas are some-
what later and a little more subject
to disease but can be grown any-
where in Vermont.

For bush beans there are a score
of good varieties but three standard
sorts will give the best satisfaction
in the long run. These three are,
the early Red Valentine, the Black
Wax and the Dwarf or Bush Horti-
cultural. The Red Valentine is a
round green-pod string bean but
available later as a general crop if
desired. The Black Wax is the kind
that affords the rich yellow pods
while the Horticultural makes good
succotash and can be used either as
a shell bean or in winter for baking.
Some people like the bush Limas
but they are a poor yielder and not
in the same class with the pole
Limas.

Few people appreciate the value of
wood ashes in a garden. It is im-
possible to get them in any consid-
erable quantity nowadays but when ob-
tainable they are one of the most
valuable fertilizers that can be sup-
plied the garden. They can be used
profitably in connection with almost
any crop and are most essential to
sift over the surface where onions,
radishes, cabbage, cauliflower, etc.,
are planted to keep off the small in-
sects that destroy these plants just
after they break through the ground.

In using manure from the henyard
it is best to mix it with plaster or
some other substance as hen manure
is too strong to apply directly to ten-
der garden crops. It can be used in
the hill under corn but in general it
is better to apply it broadcast than to
use it in the hill where it comes in
close contact with the roots.

There are many desirable garden
crops not generally grown in this sec-
tion but which add to the interest
and variety of a home garden.
Among these may be named: Bru-
sels sprouts, endive, eggplant, kohi-
rabi, kale, peanuts, chicory, leeks,
and sweet potatoes. All of these
can be grown successfully in Benning-
ton with a little special care in
planting. It is a good thing to try
one or two of these specialties
every year. Try it with a few plants
and if you make a success you can
go in on a larger scale next year.
Many people can "greens" for winter
use, using dandelions, spinach and
kale but the curled endive is the
easiest "green" to grow for canning
purposes and may be planted late
where some of the early vegetables
have been taken off.

It is possible in Bennington to
grow two crops on nearly every foot
of garden soil if one has the skill
and industry to work out the garden
schedule properly. For instance, Al-
aska peas planted now should
yield their crop in full by June 25
and can be pulled and an early vari-
ety of sweet corn planted on the
same ground. The Bovee or other ex-
tremely early varieties of potato
planted now can be dug by July 10
and the ground planted to string
beans for September use.

A commoner system of growing
two crops on the same area is to
have cabbage plants ready to set out
where the early peas and string
beans are taken off and to set turn-
ips or kale where the early potatoes
are dug. Radishes, lettuce and pep-
per-grass should be grown in April
and May and where it is planted set
the tomato plants the first of June.
By care and a little extra effort, it is
astonishing to see the amount of
things that can be grown on a small
area.

Sometimes it is hard to get onion
sets which are one of the best of the
early spring crops and can be har-
vested in season to plant winter
squashes on the same ground. The
small half soft onions that are in the
bottom of every barrel or sack or
onions in a grocery store provide
sets that will grow just as well and
quickly as the regular head sets.

Except in a light sandy soil it pays
to stir the sub-soil in a garden. In
the stiff clay loam that prevails so
generally in this section, a gardener
can add from one-fourth to one-third
to his crop and can practically pro-
vide insurance against drought by

LOSS OF APPETITE

Most Successfully Treated by Taking
Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Loss of appetite is accompanied
by loss of vitality, which is serious.
It is common in the spring be-
cause at this time the blood is im-
pure and impoverished and fails to
give the digestive organs what is
absolutely necessary for the proper
performance of their functions.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, the old reli-
able all-the-year-round medicine, is
especially useful in the spring. Get
it from your druggist. By purify-
ing and enriching the blood and giv-
ing vitality, vigor and tone, it is
wonderfully successful in the treat-
ment of loss of appetite and the
other ailments that are so prevalent
at this time. It is not simply a
spring medicine—it is much more
than that—but it is the best spring
medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the
rich red blood that the stomach and
other digestive organs need. Get
it today.

substituting everything he plants.
Subsoiling means simply the stirring
of the soil down to a depth of twelve
or fourteen inches in each hill and
rendering the soil as light and por-
ous as it can be.

Don't try to raise spinach unless
you can plant it about as soon as the
ground thaws out. When the weath-
er gets warm spinach goes to seed al-
most over night and many times
without forming a decent crop of
leaves.

The best of all cabbages are the
Savoy of two or three varieties.
These are early leaved cabbages and
much more tender and delicate than
the harder heading kinds. They
will not keep long, however, and
should be grown only for summer
and fall use. For early cabbage
Wilmington is by far the best,
while for winter use any of the Drum
heads are desirable. Cabbage plants
should never stop growing. Trans-
plant as soon as there is no danger
of crowding and do not fertilize un-
der the hill with strong manure be-
cause it endangers the disease
known as clubfoot.

To get especially early tomatoes,
"start" a few plants. That is, place
a thrifty plant in a moderately small
pot or box where the roots will be-
come crowded and the growth of the
plant nearly stopped. Nature tries to
make every plant reproduce and in
this condition the pot-bound tomato
plant will blossom and start tomatoes.
It should then be tenderly taken out
of the pot and transplanted into the
garden not earlier, however, than
June first and it will there produce
two or three weeks earlier than a
plant that has been allowed to grow
freely from its infancy.

Next winter there will be nothing
more choice than sweet pickles made
from the big fat yellow cucumbers
that one sees in some gardens in Au-
gust and September. Nearly all cu-
cumbers turn yellow when they get
ripe but there is one kind superior to
all others for sweet pickles and this
is the Long Green. For the big yellow
pickles plant no other variety.
For slicing in summer various
strains of White Spine are perhaps
best though the Long Green is all
right for this service. The small
varieties, Early Cluster, Early Rus-
sian, etc., have no virtue except their
extreme earliness.

Judge Gary's advice to young men.
Every little while some successful
man breaks out with advice to young
men on how to succeed. Judge Gary
says, "Be honest, educated, healthy,
energetic, loyal and religious." He
should have added "be insured." Na-
tional Life Ins. Co. of N. Y. (Mutual).
Earle S. Kinsey, General Agent,
Mead Building, Rutland, Vt. Adv.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

Mercury will surely destroy the sense
of smell and completely derange the
whole system when entering it through
the mucous surfaces. Such articles should
never be used except on prescriptions
from reputable physicians, as the damage
they will do to the good work of
nature is too great to be trifled with.
Catarrh Cure, manufactured by Dr. J. C.
Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no
mercury, and is taken internally, acting
directly upon the blood and mucous
surfaces of the system. It is a sure and
cure. It is taken internally and made in
Toledo, Ohio, by Dr. J. C. Cheney & Co.
Testimonials free. Price 50c per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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pay all freight charges.

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Vienna, Austria

201 UNION ST., BENNINGTON

A SIMPLE TESTING METHOD.

Excellent box devices for testing
seed corn may be bought on the mar-
ket or made at home. These give re-
sults that are entirely satisfactory.
However, a method of testing that
gives just as satisfactory results and is
least expensive is the "rag doll" test-
er. This is made by taking one or
more strips of cotton dannel cloth (or
either white cloth of good body that
will carry a pencil mark) about twelve
inches wide and from twenty-four to
thirty inches long. First draw a pencil
mark through the center of this strip
lengthwise. Next make cross lines
about three inches apart and number
the spaces thus made in regular order,
beginning at one end. Next number
the ears from which kernels are to be
tested by fastening a label to the butt
of each ear by slipping an eight or ten
penny nail through a numbered label.
Six kernels should then be taken from
each ear, so that opposite sides and
the tip, middle and butt of the ear will
be represented. The kernels from ear
No. 1 should be placed on the space
No. 1, and so on. Before the kernels are
placed on the cloth it should be mois-
tened. This will prevent their slipping
around. Also a space of five or six
inches should be left at both ends of
the strip for convenience in rolling up
and unrolling. When the kernels are
all in place take a small wisp of fine
hay and roll it in at the end having
the larger numbers, so that it will
serve as a core. When the roll is com-
pleted it is well to fasten a rubber
band or string about each end and in
the middle. Germination will be hast-
ened if the rag doll is soaked in tepid
water for about twenty-four hours.
After that it should be kept under an
inverted dish or pan where the ther-
mometer will be between 60 and 70
degrees F. and moistened at intervals.

At the end of five or six days the
roll should be in a condition to read.
Unroll carefully to see if the vigorous
kernels show good root and stem
sprouts. If so it may be entirely un-
rolled. If the germination has not ad-
vanced far enough it should be allowed
to develop for a day or two more.
When ready unroll, taking care that
no kernels get out of their respective
spaces. It is best to use for seed only
those ears showing six kernels with
vigorous germinating power. How-
ever, if the supply is short it may be
well to reserve those ears showing five
vigorous kernels. All ears showing
poorer than this should be discarded,
and this holds whether the kernels
merely show weak germinating power
or are entirely dead. In selecting the
seed ears evenness and uniformity of
kernels, maturity and firmness of ear
and suitability of the type of corn for
the latitude in which it is to grow
are all matters that should be taken
into account. When it is such an easy
matter to test seed corn there is really
no excuse for any farmer to run the
risk of using poor seed and cultivating
half a stand during the season and
husking half a crop next fall.

POTATO BLIGHT AND SCAB.

Potato blight causes an annual loss
in the United States of \$20,000,000.
This disease, which is of a fungous
nature, is known to have caused a loss
of 20,000,000 bushels of tubers in a
single state. The way to head off the
blight is to buy clean seed or that
which one can give the vines with
bordeaux mixture at intervals of a
week after they are about a foot high.
The formalin treatment referred to
consists in soaking the cut seed, in
which 40 per cent formalin has been
dissolved at the rate of a pint to thirty
gallons of water. The potatoes
should be suspended in the solution in
a gunnysack for a period of two hours,
then lifted and allowed to drain back
into the barrel. Besides having clean
seed, it is best both from the stand-
point of blight and scab to plant the
potatoes on soil which has been free
from these pests or has not grown
potatoes for several years. The bor-
deaux mixture referred to is made by
dissolving blue vitriol (copper sul-
phate) in water at the rate of five
pounds to twenty-five gallons of wa-
ter and slaking five pounds of fresh
lime, using plenty of water to
keep it from burning and diluting the
plastic putty in twenty-five gallons of
water. The two solutions should then
be mixed, being stirred the while to
prevent lumpiness. If bugs bother at
the time of any of the sprayings ar-
senate of lead should be stirred into
the bordeaux mixture at the rate of
two pounds to fifty gallons.

PRESERVING EGGS.

April and May are considered the
best months in the year in which to
put down eggs. This is due to the
weather being cooler and also to the
fact that there are not so many hens
sitting to start the process of incuba-
tion. The water glass solution is the
best method for preserving, and
enough can be got for 75 cents to
pickle thirty-six dozens. The eggs
used should be perfectly fresh and
should be free from dirt of any kind.
A large stone jar of a size suited to
the number of eggs to be put down
should be used, being thoroughly
scalded before the solution is put into
it. The water used should be boiled
and mixed with the water glass at the
rate of nine parts of water to one of
the chemical. The eggs will keep the
longer if the jar in which they are
stored is kept where it is cool, dark
and well ventilated.

J. E. Trigg

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ingly we are prepared with a bigger assort-
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cessories than ever before.

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lowest prices.

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be found anywhere. If you have
used some brand that you didn't
just like come in and look our stock
over and we can fit your palate.

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We bake every day and take special
pride in having everything fresh and
neat as wax. Gibson's Milk Bread
is perfect. Try it and you will want
it again.

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